

# Computational Complexity

Lecture 1  
in which we talk about  
Time Complexity, P, NP and coNP

# Evolution of Computation

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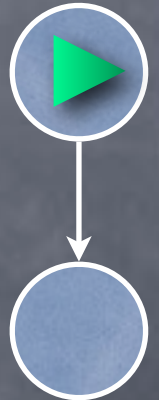
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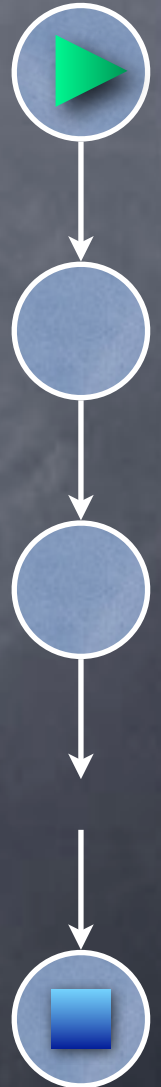


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  - output explicitly encoded in the final configuration (say, in the control-state)



# Time Complexity



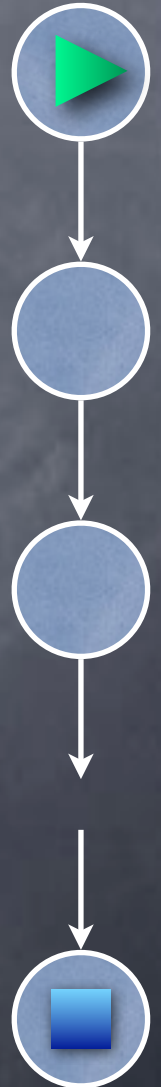
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  - (Note: complexity  $T$  is a function of  $n$ )

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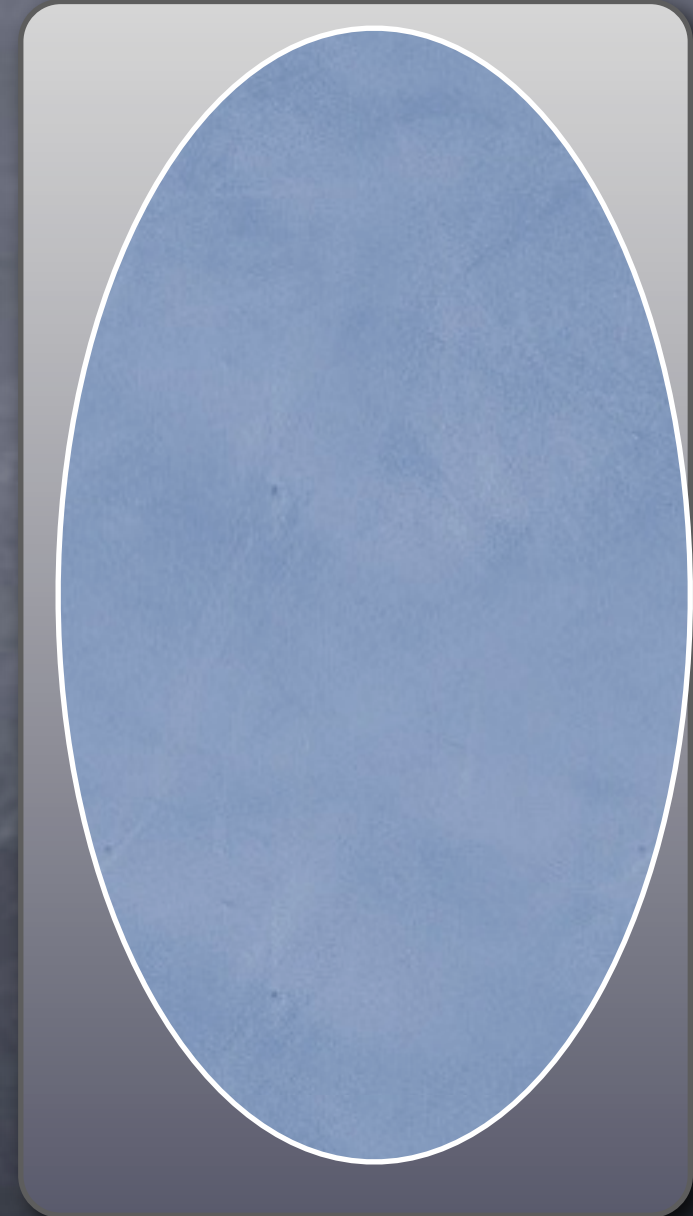
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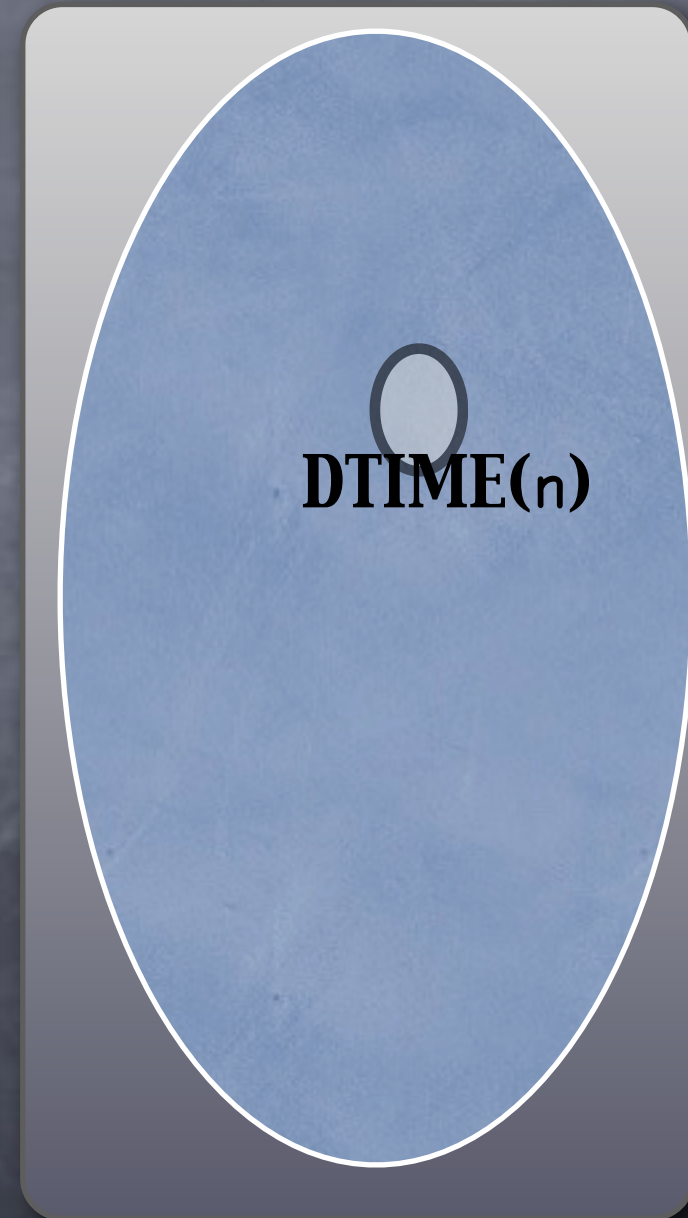
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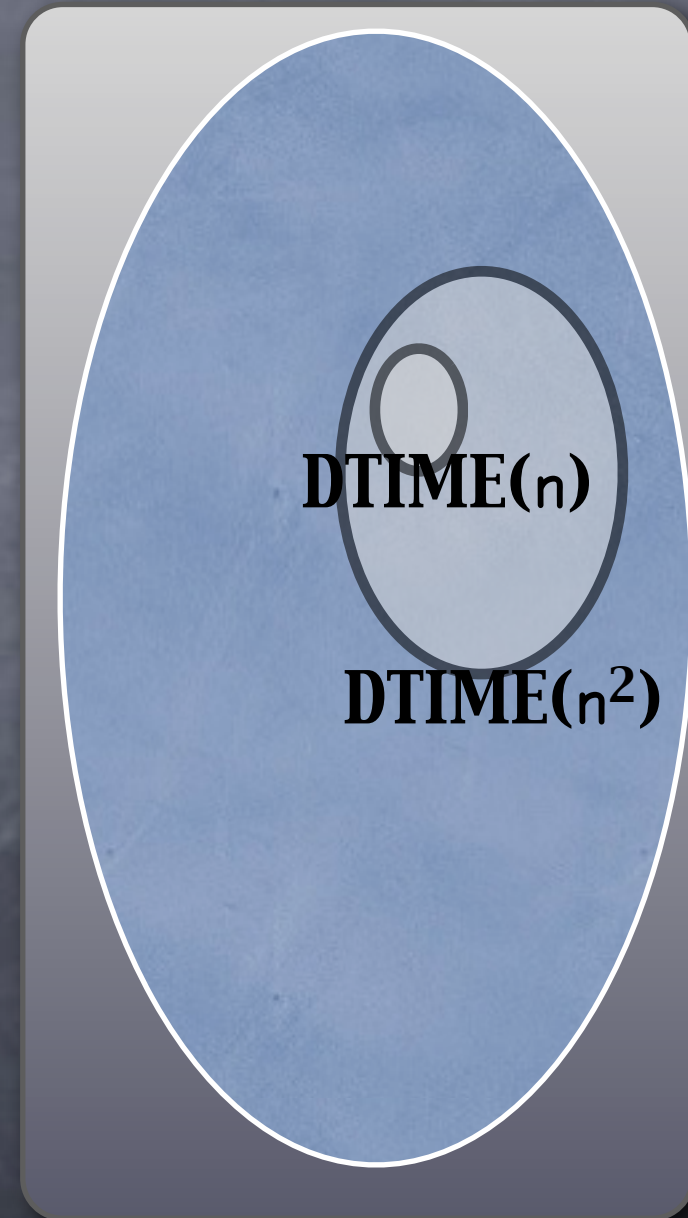
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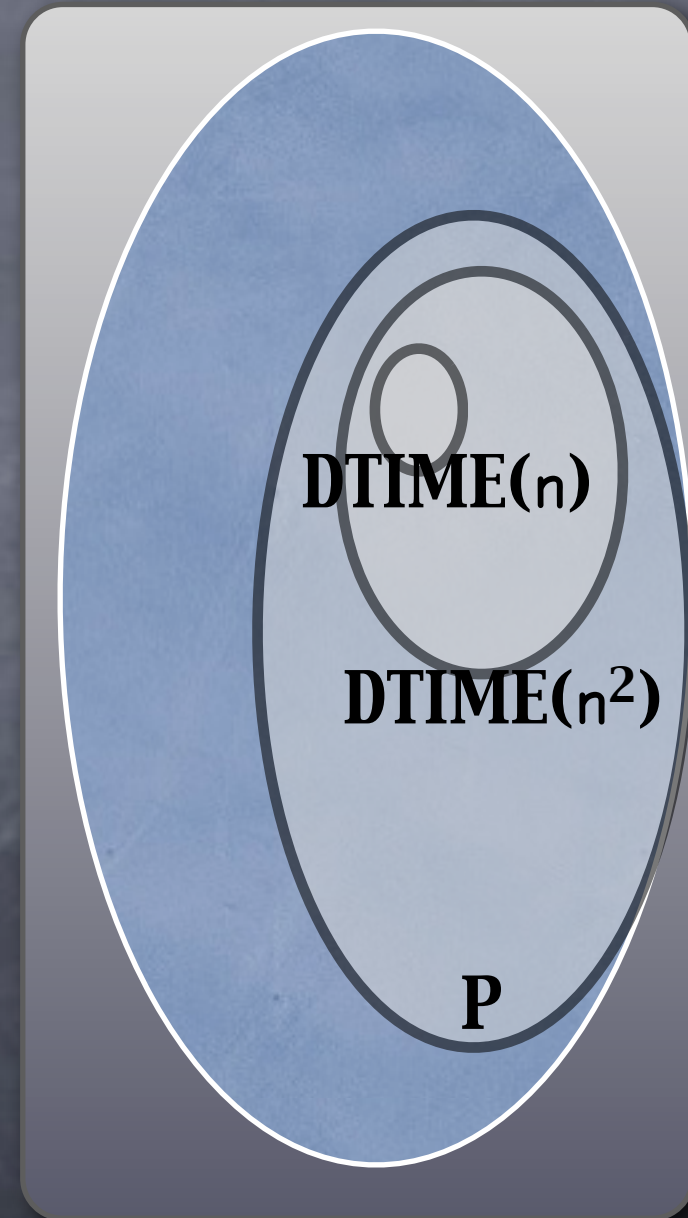
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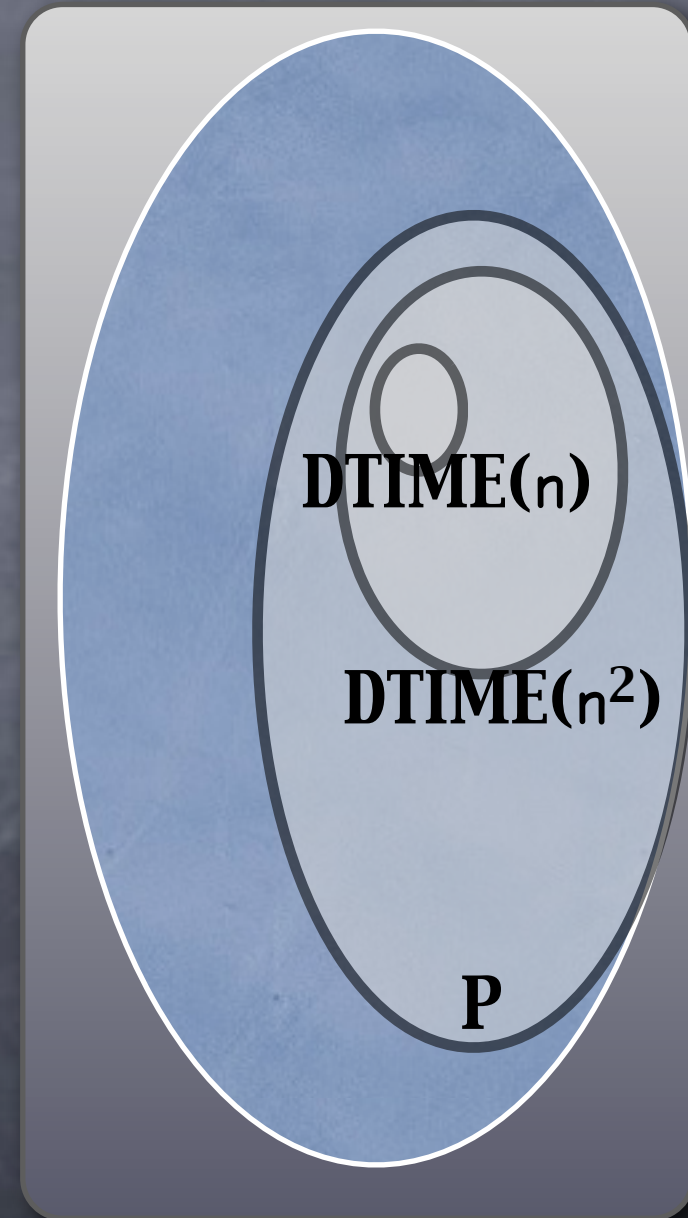
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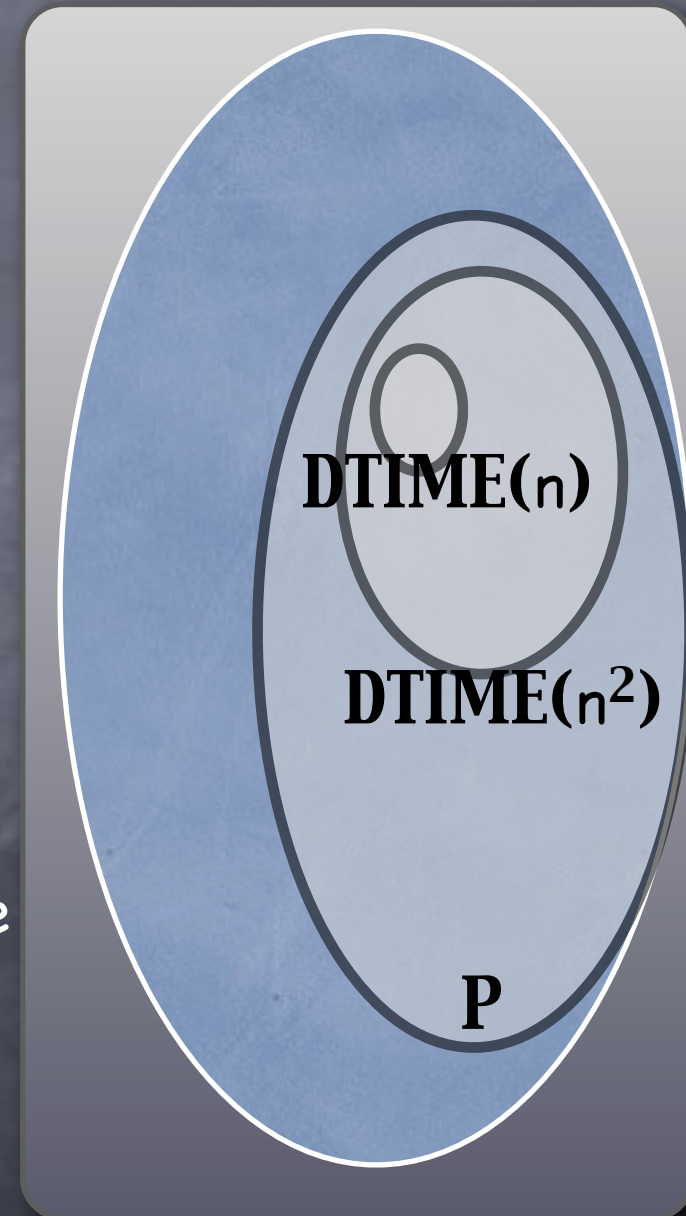
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- $\text{DTIME}(T)$  depends on the specifics of the TM model (no. of tapes, alphabet size)
- But  $P$  is robust: Models can simulate each other with only “polynomial slow down”



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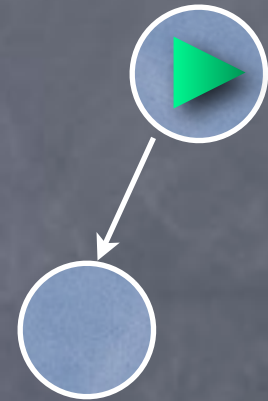
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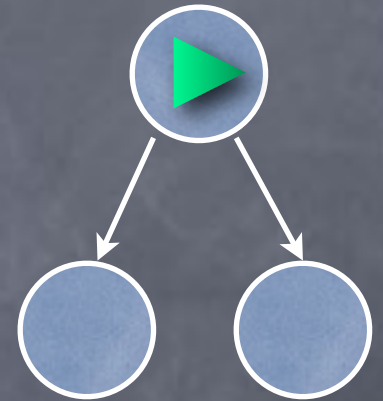
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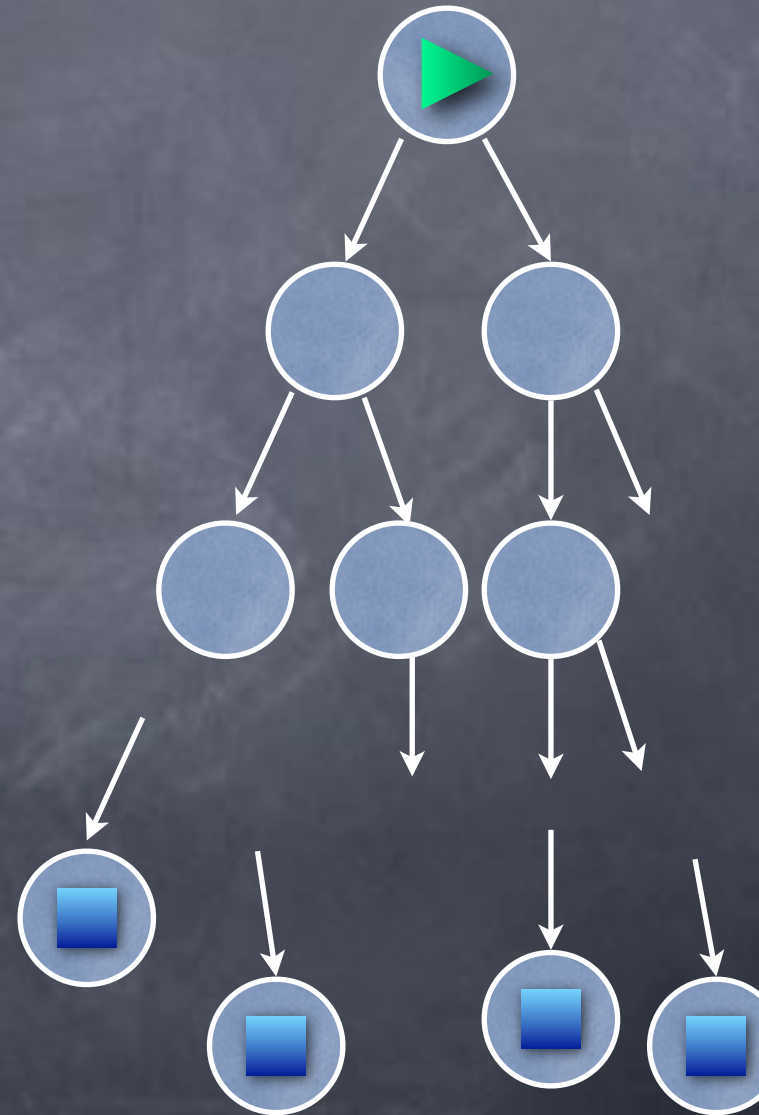
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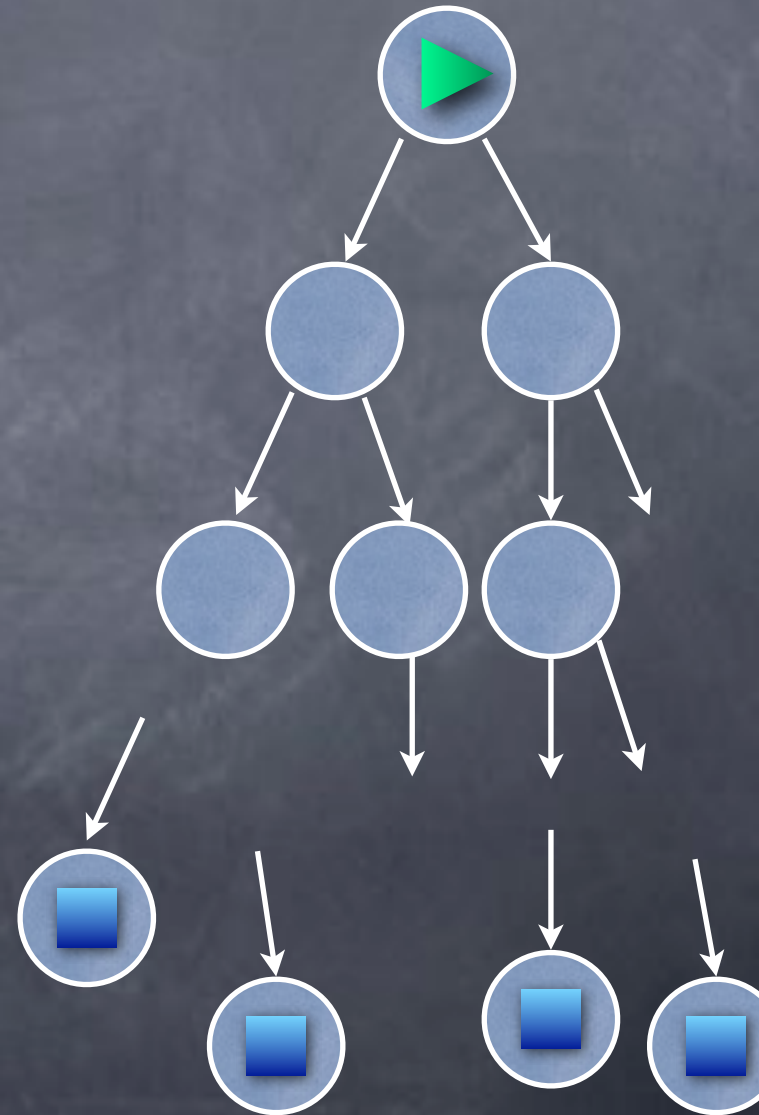






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- Time: longest execution thread
- $L \in \mathbf{NTIME}(T)$ : an NTM decides  $L$  in time at most  $T$



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  - Finding a certificate (or even finding if there exists a certificate) may take longer

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- Note: **Completeness and soundness**

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- All problems in P (empty certificate)

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- Solve all sorts of optimization problems efficiently!

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      - i.e.,  $L'$  in  $\mathcal{P}$

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- $\text{co-}X = \{ L \mid L^c \text{ is in } X \}$  (where  $L^c = \{ x \mid x \notin L \}$  )



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- **co-NTIME(T)**: all  $L$  s.t.  $L^c$  is in  $\text{NTIME}(T)$

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•  $\text{co-NTIME}(T)$ : all  $L$  s.t.  $L^c$  is in  $\text{NTIME}(T)$

•  $M_{L^c} \leftrightarrow M_L?$

no counter-example

• flip accept/reject states and flip "there exists" and "for all" in the acceptance criterion ( $\text{NTM} \leftrightarrow \text{"co-NTM"}$ )

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P, NP and co-NP

# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities

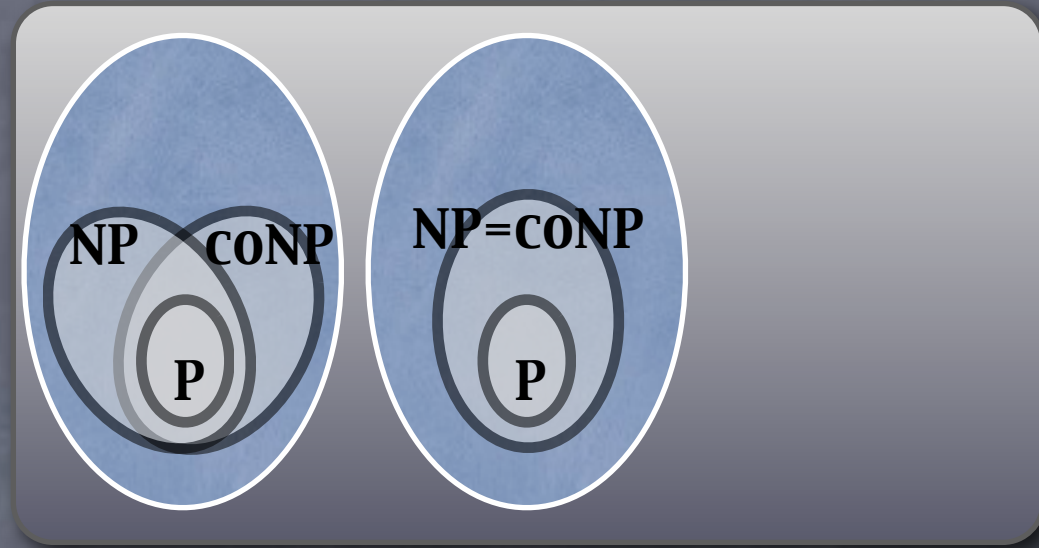
# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities



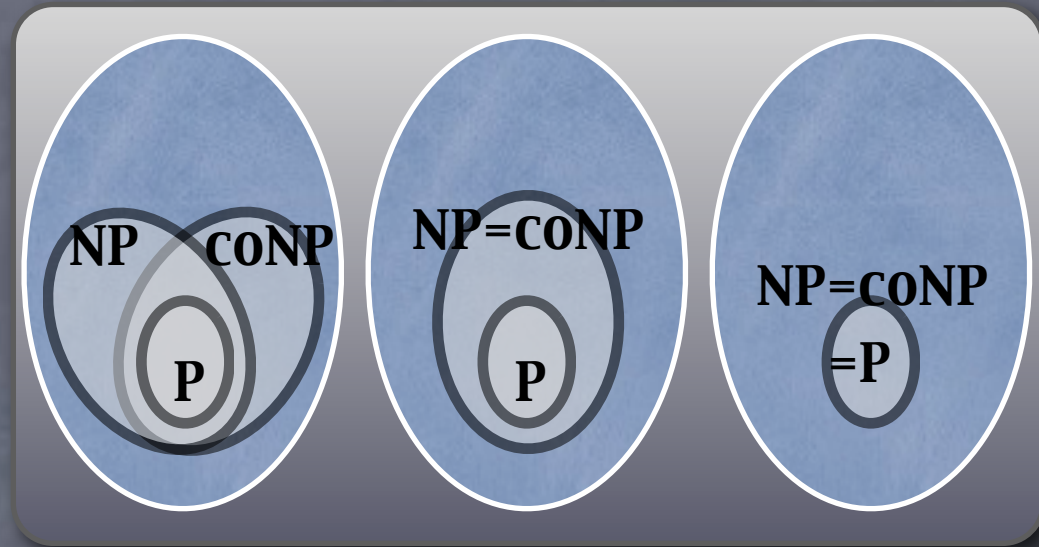
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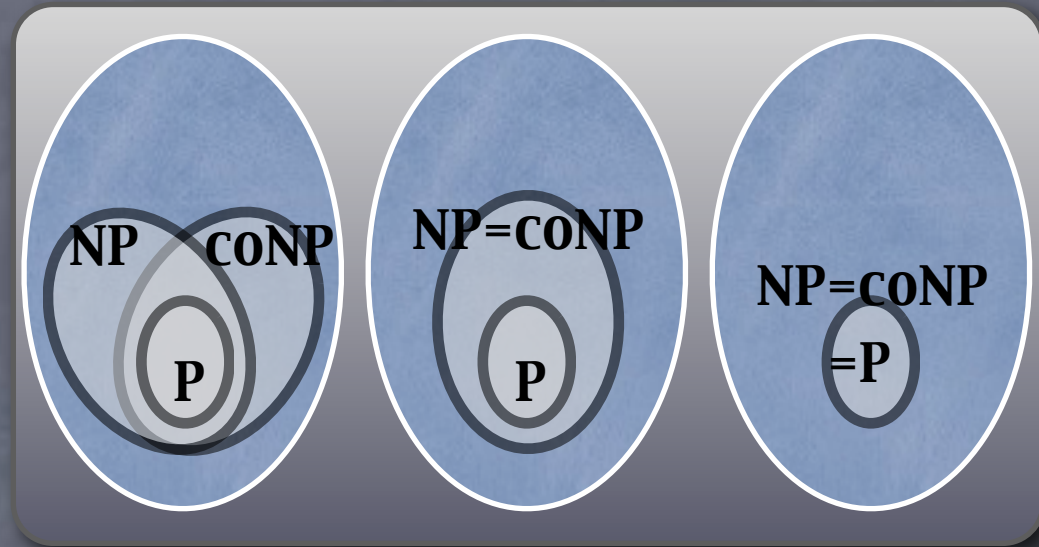
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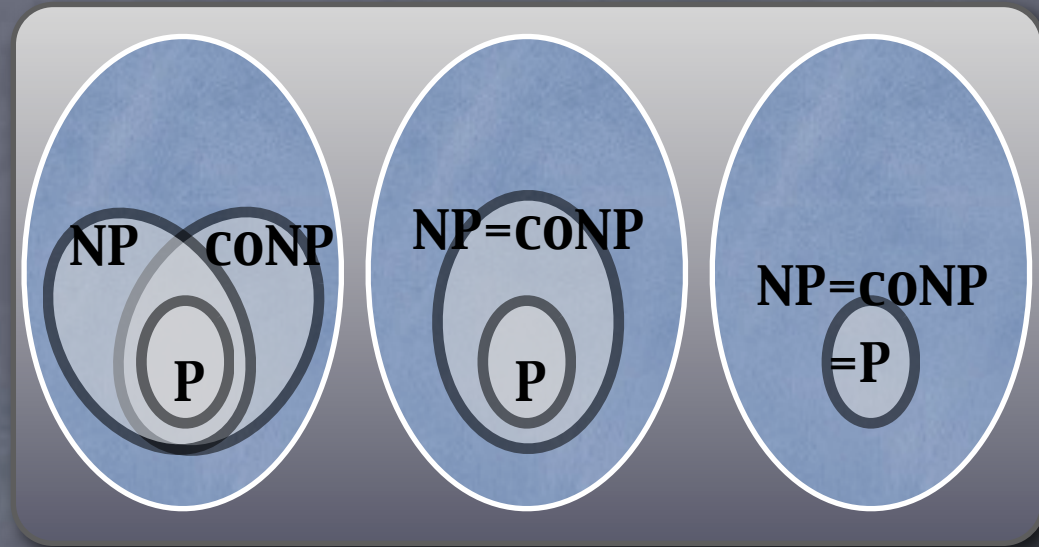
# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities
- If  $P=NP$ , then



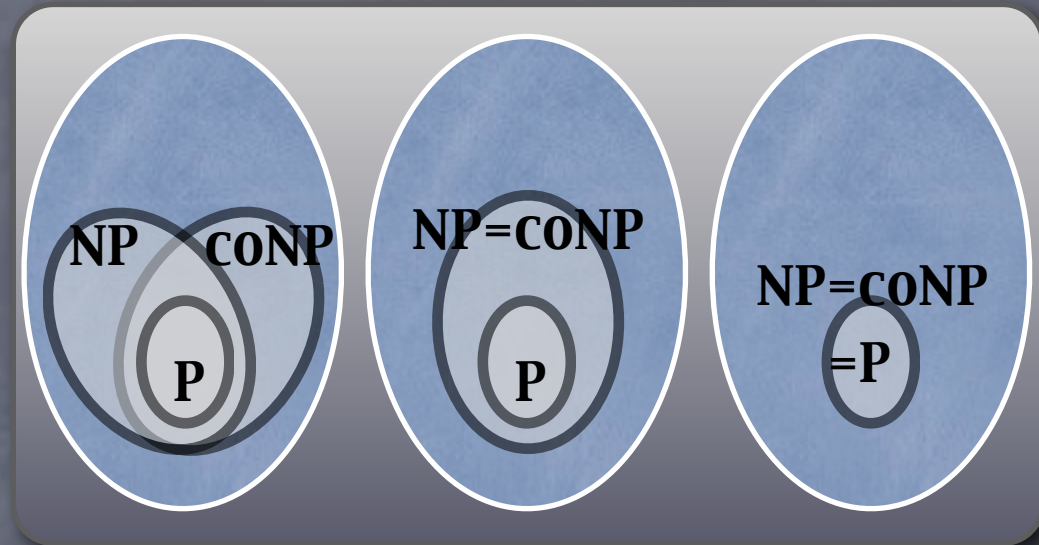
# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities
- If  $P=NP$ , then
  - $coNP = coP = P = NP$



# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities
- If  $P=NP$ , then
  - $coNP = coP = P = NP$
  - Also,  $EXP = NEXP$  [Exercise]





# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities
- If  $P=NP$ , then
  - $coNP = coP = P = NP$
  - Also,  $EXP = NEXP$  [Exercise]
    - padding to scale up both classes



# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities

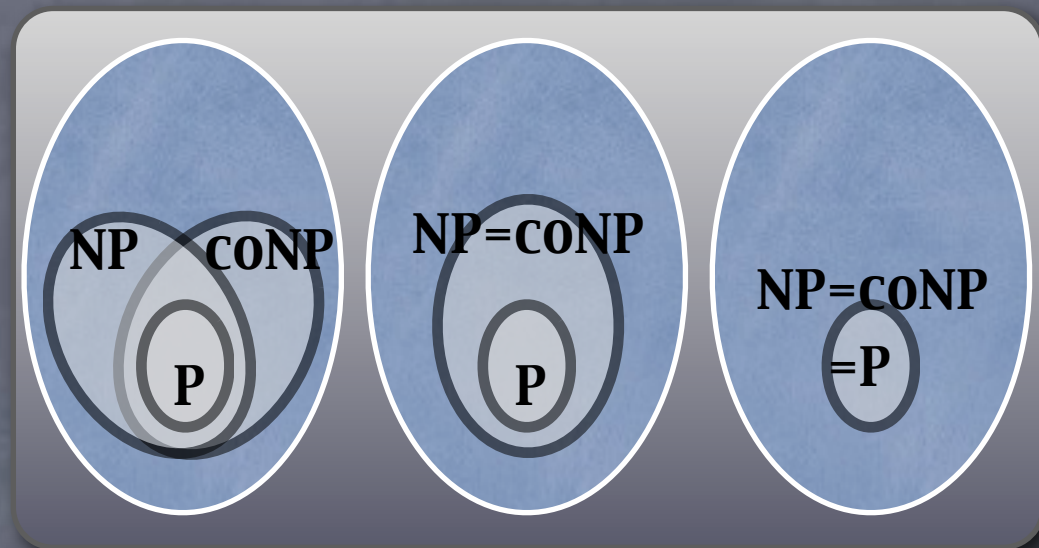
- If  $P=NP$ , then

- $coNP = coP = P = NP$

- Also,  $EXP = NEXP$  [Exercise]

- padding to scale up both classes

- $x \rightarrow (x, pad)$ , so that  $Exp(|x|) = Poly(|x, pad|)$



# P, NP and co-NP

- Different possibilities

- If  $P=NP$ , then

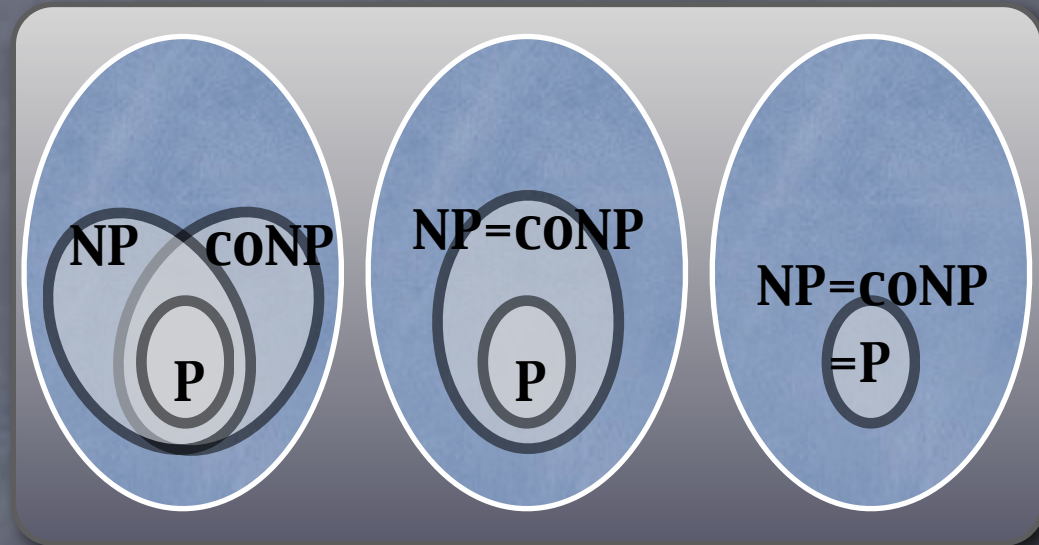
- $coNP = coP = P = NP$

- Also,  $EXP = NEXP$  [Exercise]

- padding to scale up both classes

- $x \rightarrow (x, pad)$ , so that  $Exp(|x|) = Poly(|x, pad|)$

- If  $P=NP$ , then the complexity landscape would get greatly simplified than believed (more later)



# Today

# Today

- DTIME

# Today

- DTIME

- P, EXP

# Today

- DTIME
  - P, EXP
- NTIME

# Today

- DTIME

- P, EXP

- NTIME

- Two views: non-determinism and certificate



# Today

- **DTIME**

- P, EXP

- **NTIME**

- Two views: non-determinism and certificate

- NP, NEXP

# Today

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- **co-NTIME**

# Today

- **DTIME**

- P, EXP

- **NTIME**

- Two views: non-determinism and certificate

- NP, NEXP

- **co-NTIME**

- Two views: co-NTM and “no counter-example”

# Next ~~Class~~ Lecture

# Next ~~Class~~ Lecture

- NP completeness

# Next ~~Class~~ Lecture

- NP completeness
  - As hard as it gets inside NP

# Next ~~Class~~ Lecture

- NP completeness
  - As hard as it gets inside NP
    - a la reductions (of course)